

Decoration - Practical Art and its Role in Human Life

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Abstract: This article talks about the types of Uzbek national decorative and practical arts and their role in human life, their influence on the world around us. Information will be given about the specific features of the artistic decoration process of wood carving, stone carving, carving, and ceramics.

Keywords: Decorative and practical art, folk crafts, national values, decorative practical products, artistic decoration works, wood carving, ganch carving, pottery.

Applied art is one of the types of folk art that is developing on a large scale. It clearly shows a person's aesthetic attitude to real art. This type of folk art is similar to sculpture, painting, architecture, dance and music.

In order to understand the unique aesthetic aspects of decorative art, it is necessary to take into account the unusually large range of its subject, content, types in the work, and the range of artistic techniques. This is artistic decorative carving - monumental, relief, object-scale and national costumes of different peoples, ornaments, jewelry and the art of parks, monumental decorative paintings on walls, showcases, wall newspapers, ornaments of greeting cards and furniture. and so on. The aspect that unites these works, whose shapes are not similar to each other, is that their main task is to aesthetically decorate the environment surrounding a person. It should be noted that although the types of decorative arts are diverse, most of them it is interconnected with the aspect of artistic treatment of practical-useful objects: clothes, furniture, toys, showcases, buildings, etc. In this sense, it is called decorative-practical art.

The richness of sophistication of the environment in which a person lives and moves is not determined only by the number of ornaments brought into this environment. The important thing is that these decorative elements adapt to the living conditions of this environment and are evaluated according to their social content and how well they meet the requirements created by the practical and spiritual needs of people. Elements of sophistication not only decorate the environment, but also strengthen, increase and develop its artistic content. If decorative art fulfills this task together with other types of art - architecture, painting, sculpture, its value increases even more.

The ability to dynamically change the artistic image content of the situation within a certain period of time is their unique feature. Festive decoration of buildings and streets is an example of this characteristic of decorative art. These decorations change the usual appearance of those places for a certain period of time. Works of all types of decorative arts, including closely related works of graphic art, can fulfill this role to some extent. For example, holiday greetings or pennants with images.

The most desirable qualities of the materials used in decorative art from the aesthetic point of view are brightness, color, texture, size, weight or hardness. These can be seen in the degree of accuracy of the created forms, the proportion of the total volume, etc. The correct selection of materials with these qualities in mind, and the correct use of these qualities when creating the shape and image of the work, ensures the brightness of the impressions given by this work.

Wood and wood carving, painting, decorative sculpture, mosaic, stained glass, retail and other types of decorative-practical art are used in the artistic decoration of the interior. The purpose of using these types of practical decorative art in artistic decoration is to fully illuminate the unique features of the interior of the educational institution, which is a place of education and training, to arouse interest in art in young people and practical decoration. is to ensure that they are aware of the secrets of art and that they are closer to this art.

In the artistic decoration of the interiors of educational institutions of Uzbekistan, the types of applied decorative arts such as painting, wood and ganch carving are used relatively more. This is natural, because the same types of decorative-practical art have been respected since ancient times and used to decorate many buildings. An example of this is Registan ensemble in Samarkand, Gori Amir Mausoleum, Minorai Kalon in Bukhara, Ismail Somoni mausoleum, Islamkhoja tower in Khiva, Kokaldosh madrasa in Tashkent, Khudoyorkhan Horde in Kokon, Aksaroy building in Shahrisabz and others.

Currently, the above-mentioned types of decorative-practical art are widely used in the artistic decoration of administrative, residential and other buildings. For example, the Uzbek State Academic Grand Theater named after Alisher Navoi, the Tashkent State Circus building are clear evidence of our opinion. Painting and engraving at the "Friendship of Peoples" station of the Tashkent metro; Decorative murals were used at the station "Kosmonavtlar Prospekt", ceramic decorative figures at the station "Chilonzor", and several types of decorative-practical art at the station "Alisher Navoi". Such work can be done in a number of buildings in other cities of the republic.

During these years, the republican special creative-production association "Usto", "Musavvir" and "Hunarmand" scientific-production centers were established. Because if the members of the "Usto" association participate with their creativity in large-scale constructions and constructions of state importance, and the artistic decoration of the buildings raises the morale, "Musavvir" and "Hunarmand" members of scientific-production centers distribute their creations through this center. In this way, the center provides methodical support to masters ensures and promotes the participation of their creations among the public, as well as in major exhibitions and contests held in the Republic and foreign countries. Thanks to these centers, today the works of many of our masters are found in foreign museums and private collections.

"Nowadays, the art of wood carving has regained its former status, and many religious buildings are being built and put into use or being renovated in our capital city of Tashkent and in the regions of our Republic and in other large cities of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. And is reflected in secular structures. Many large objects have been built by the members of the "Usto" association in recent years, and the doors, gates and pillars of the buildings are made using the latest achievements of wood carving art. They are decorating the hall and making it attractive.

In the artistic decoration of educational institutions, painting is more common than the types of decorative-practical arts. The leading role player in the work of painting does not have an independent task. It should only serve as a factor that enriches and exaggerates the artistic quality of artistic decoration works.

The art of painting, which is used in artistic decoration, also has an educational value. The elements involved in it are stylized forms of natural gifts (cotton, leaf, flower, bud, pomegranate, almond, pear, apple, tulip, bud, etc.).

Although decorative-applied art does not seem special at first glance, it is difficult to imagine an interior without it. For example, through artistic processing of metals, welding, bending, retailing, cutting, painting and lacquering, it is possible to make other decorations such as bases for flowers standing in different corners of the interior, bars for doors and windows, fences and lighting.

In addition, pottery is widely used in artistic decoration. Decorative plates, various panels, reliefs, flower vases, vases, etc., are of great help in improving the aesthetic education of students.

In short, decorative art objects beautify human living environment and give a sense of aesthetic pleasure. It teaches to remember national values and traditions and appreciate them. Most importantly, it awakens national pride and patriotism in a person. After all, our examples of national applied art are an integral part of our material and cultural heritage.

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